



Riverside Park & Environs

The Role of Riverside Park in New London's Future

An exploratory study performed by UConn's Community Research and Design Collaborative
August 4, 2010



CRDC, led by UConn Associate Professor Peter Holszt, is a research and design collaborative. Team members include Caroline Corbett, Graduate Assistant Cynthia Reynolds, Undergraduate Student Allen Reinhardt. Please contact Peter with any suggestions or comments regarding this study. His email address: peter.holszt@uconn.edu

Contents

A. Sustainability, Connections and Riverside Park

B. Open Space Sequence

C. Open Space, Wayfinding and Streets

D. Riverside Park

E. Summary



Contents

A. Sustainability, Connections and Riverside Park

- A holistic approach
- The need for complex connections

B. Open Space Sequence

C. Open Space, Wayfinding and Streets

D. Riverside Park

E. Summary

“We use a Cartesian mindset and Newtonian scientific method to focus on pieces as we try to understand complexities...

By focusing on the piece, we make it more difficult to understand and apply ecological interrelatedness to the management and design of systems”.

John L. Motlock commenting on the lack of holistic thinking and multi-disciplinary approaches to urban design.

Riverside Park & Environs

Sustainability, Connections and Riverside Park

Ecology is generally defined as the study of the interactions among organisms and their environment.

Richard T. T. Forman

from, "Landscape Ecology Principles in Landscape Architecture and Land-Use Planning



CFRDC led by UConn Associate Professor Peter Moylett
Senior Research Assistant Caroline Corrigan
Graduate Assistant Cynthia Reynolds, Undergraduate Student Allen Rothman
Please contact Peter with any suggestions or comments regarding this study.
His email address: peter.moylett@uconn.edu

Ecosystem connectivity and circuitry

indicates how simple or complex a network is, and provides an overall index of the effectiveness of linkages for species movement.

Generally, the higher degree of connectivity and circuitry, the healthier the ecosystem.

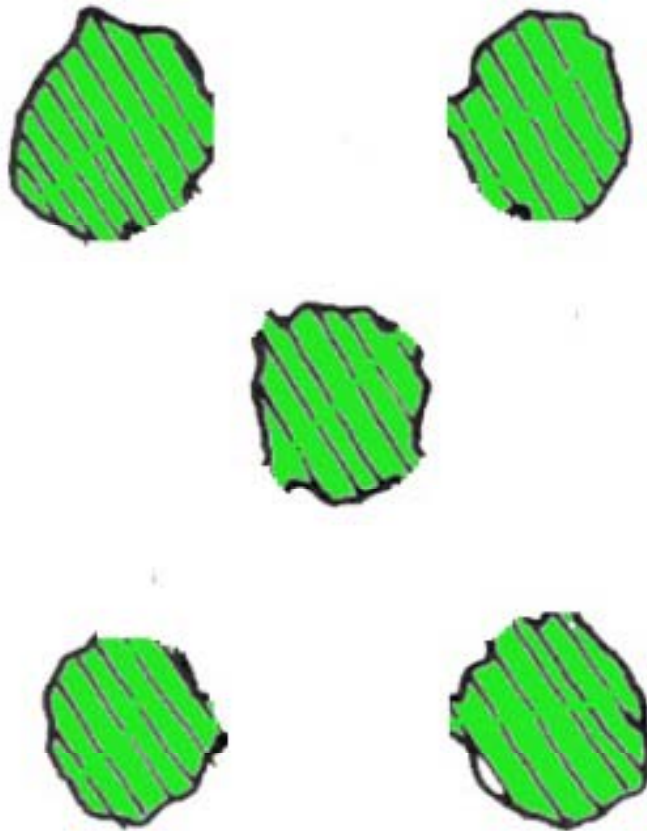
Richard T. T. Forman

from, "Landscape Ecology Principles in Landscape Architecture and Land-Use Planning

Sustainability, Connections and Riverside Park

Generally, the higher degree of connectivity and circuitry, the healthier the ecosystem.

Note: Each green circle represents an area with living things

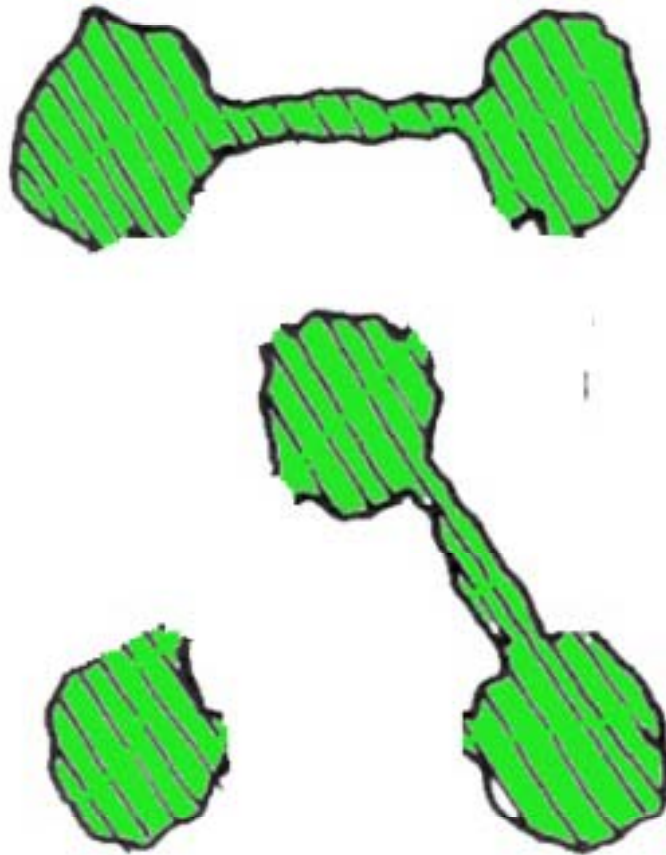


No connectivity & no circuitry = Unhealthy ecosystems

Sustainability, Connections and Riverside Park

Generally, the higher degree of connectivity and circuitry, the healthier the ecosystem.

Note: Each green circle represents an area with living things

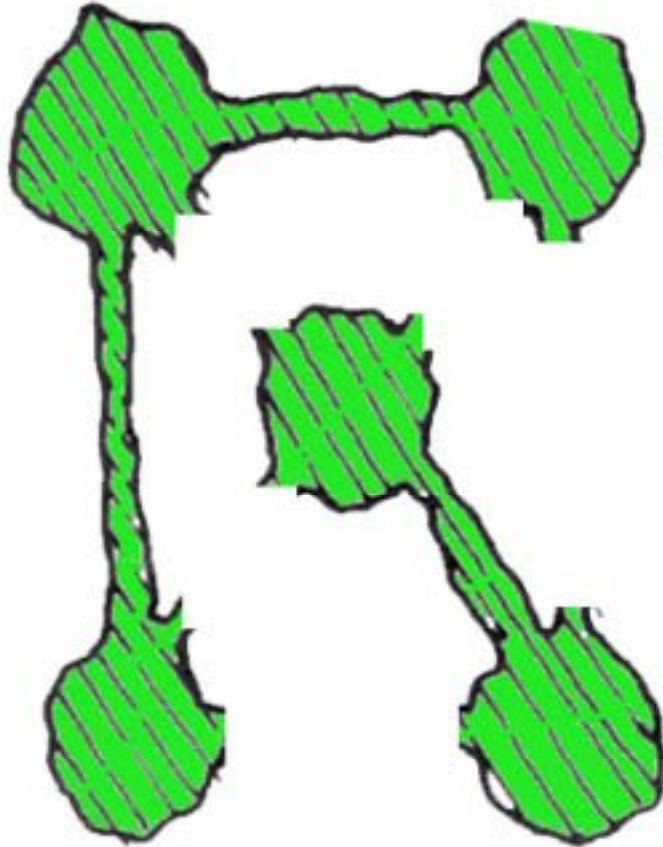


Limited connectivity & no circuitry = Improved, yet still unhealthy

Sustainability, Connections and Riverside Park

Generally, the higher degree of connectivity and circuitry, the healthier the ecosystem.

Note: Each green circle represents an area with living things

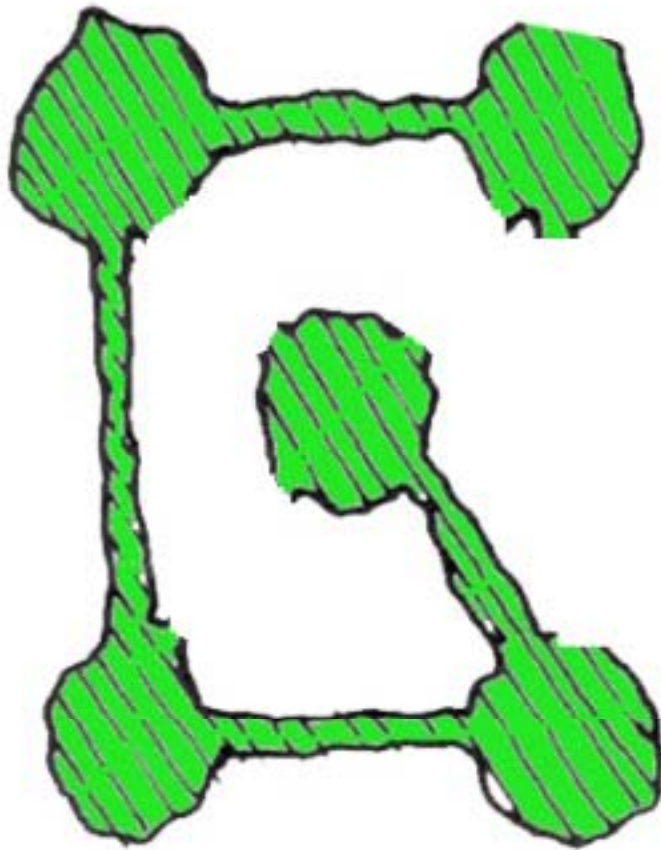


Additional connectivity & limited circuitry = Additional improvement still unhealthy

Sustainability, Connections and Riverside Park

Generally, the higher degree of connectivity and circuitry, the healthier the ecosystem.

Note: Each green circle represents an area with living things

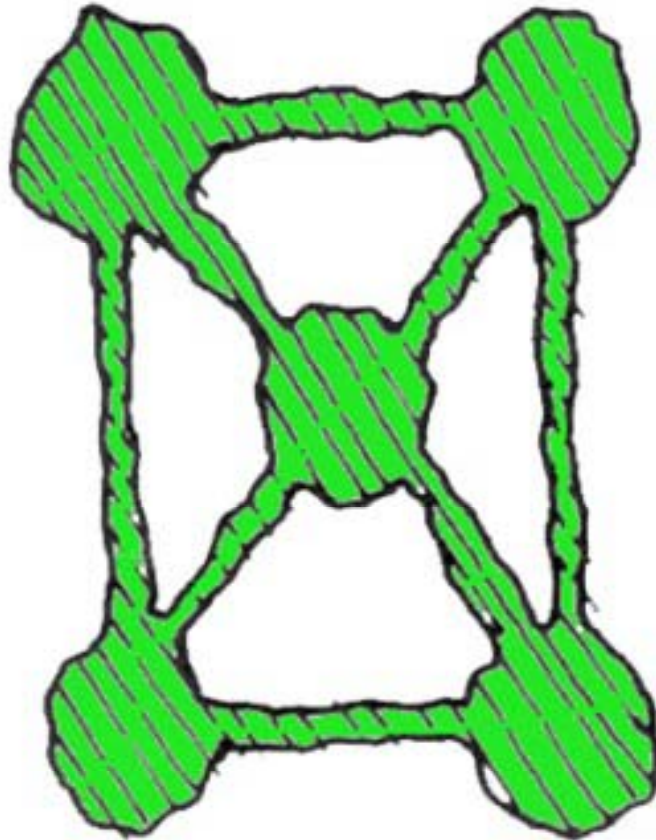


Full connectivity & additional circuitry = Semi-healthy ecosystem

Sustainability, Connections and Riverside Park

Generally, the higher degree of connectivity and circuitry, the healthier the ecosystem.

Note: Each green circle represents an area with living things



Full connectivity & full circuitry = Healthy ecosystems

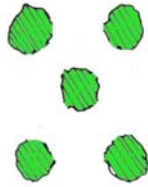
Riverside Park & Environs

Sustainability, Connections and Riverside Park

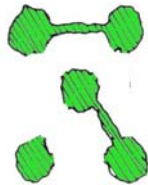
Bad



Good



**No connectivity
No circuitry**



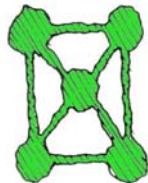
**Limited connectivity
No circuitry**



**Additional connectivity
Limited circuitry**



**Full connectivity
Additional circuitry**



**Full connectivity
Full connectivity**





Contents

A. Sustainability, Connections and Riverside Park

B. Open Space Sequence

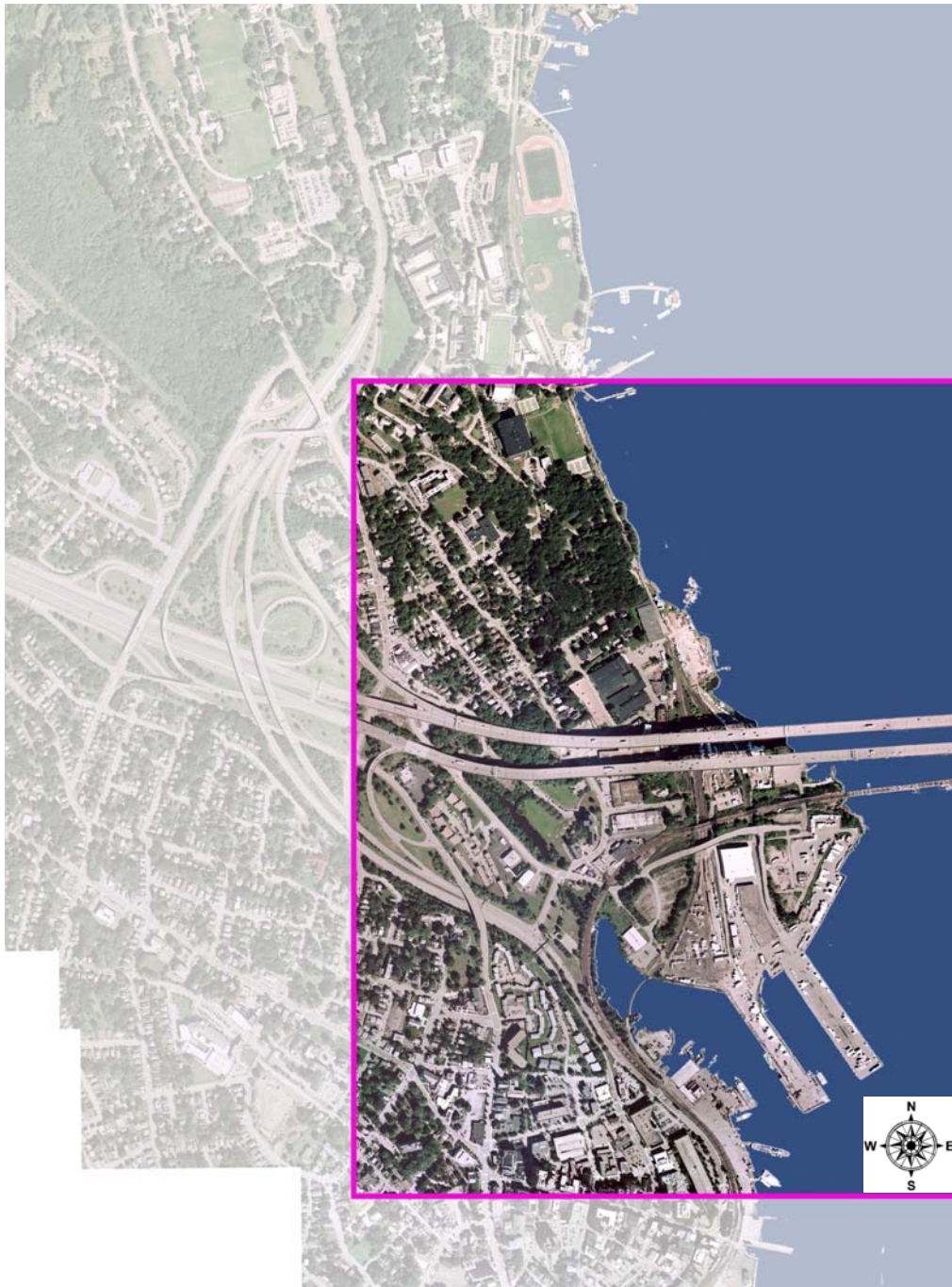
- From isolated events to an integrated system
- Plenty of land for all land uses

C. Open Space, Wayfinding and Streets

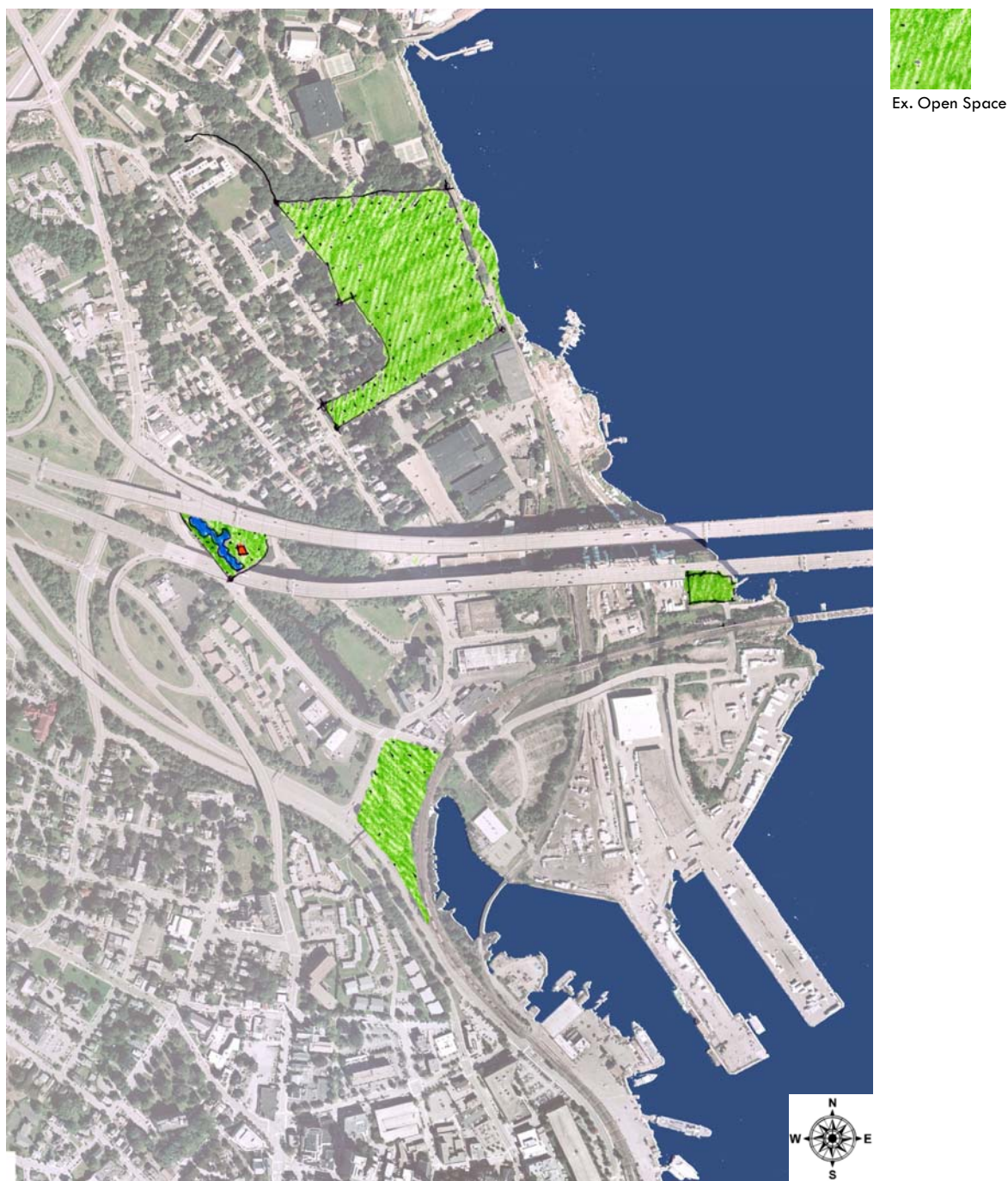
D. Riverside Park

E. Summary

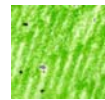
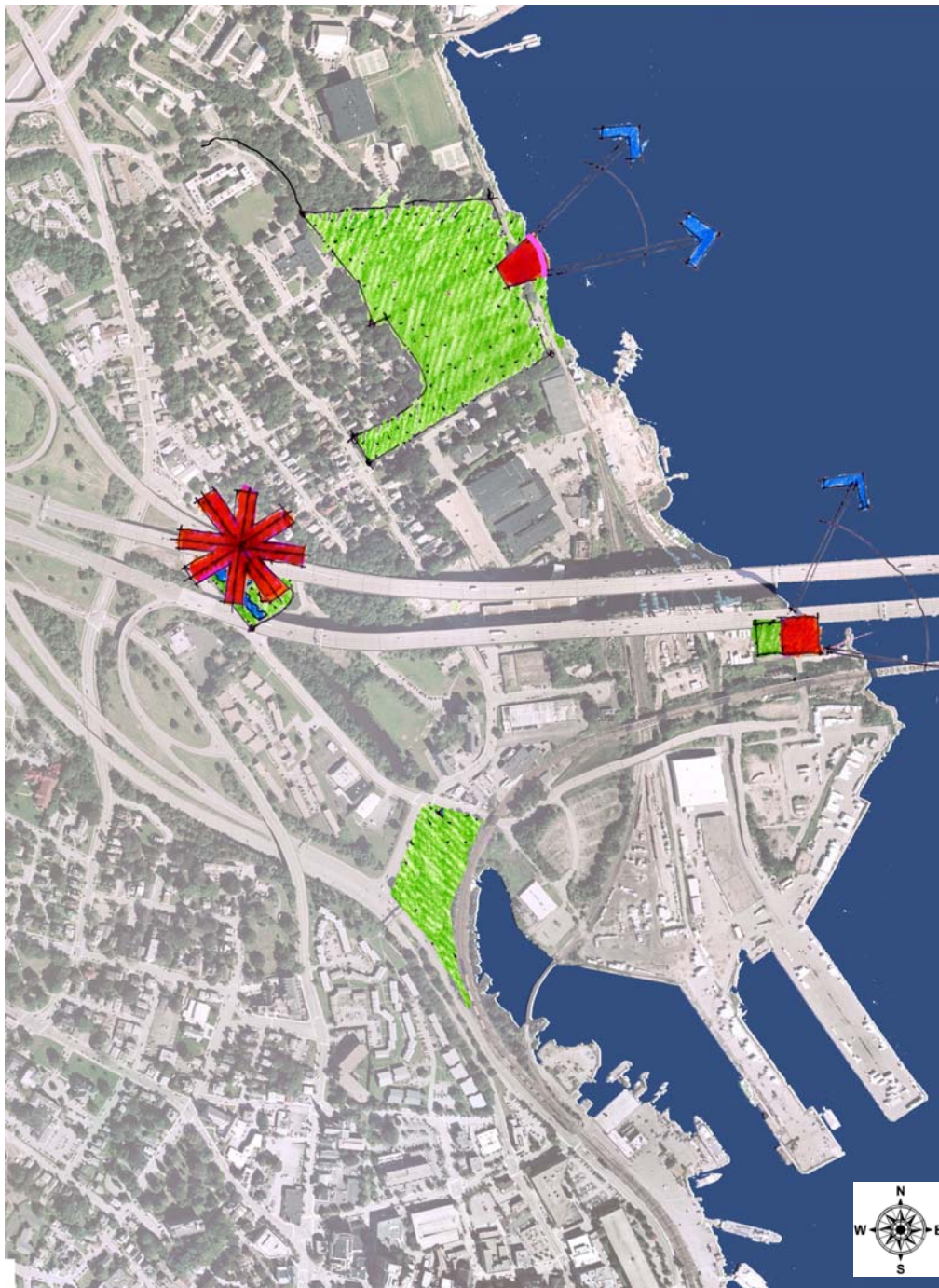
Context



Existing Open Space



Existing Open Space and Associated Events



Ex. Open Space



Ex. Mill Site



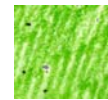
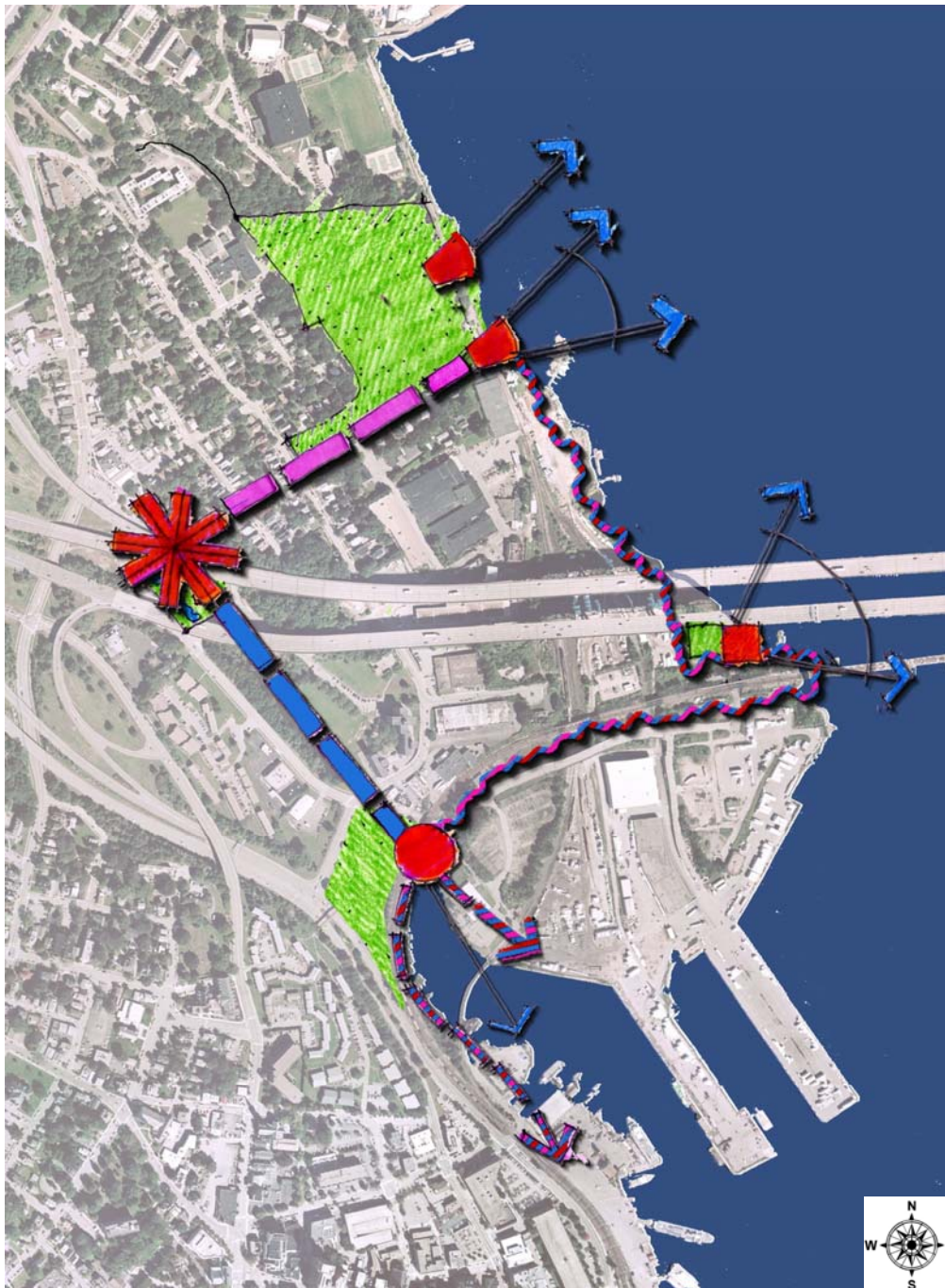
Ex. Pedestrian Bridge



Ex. Boat Launch



Existing Open Space, Events & Opportunities



Ex. Open Space



Ex. Mill Site



Ex. Pedestrian Bridge



Ex. Boat Launch



Street as Primary Connector



Stream as Primary Connector



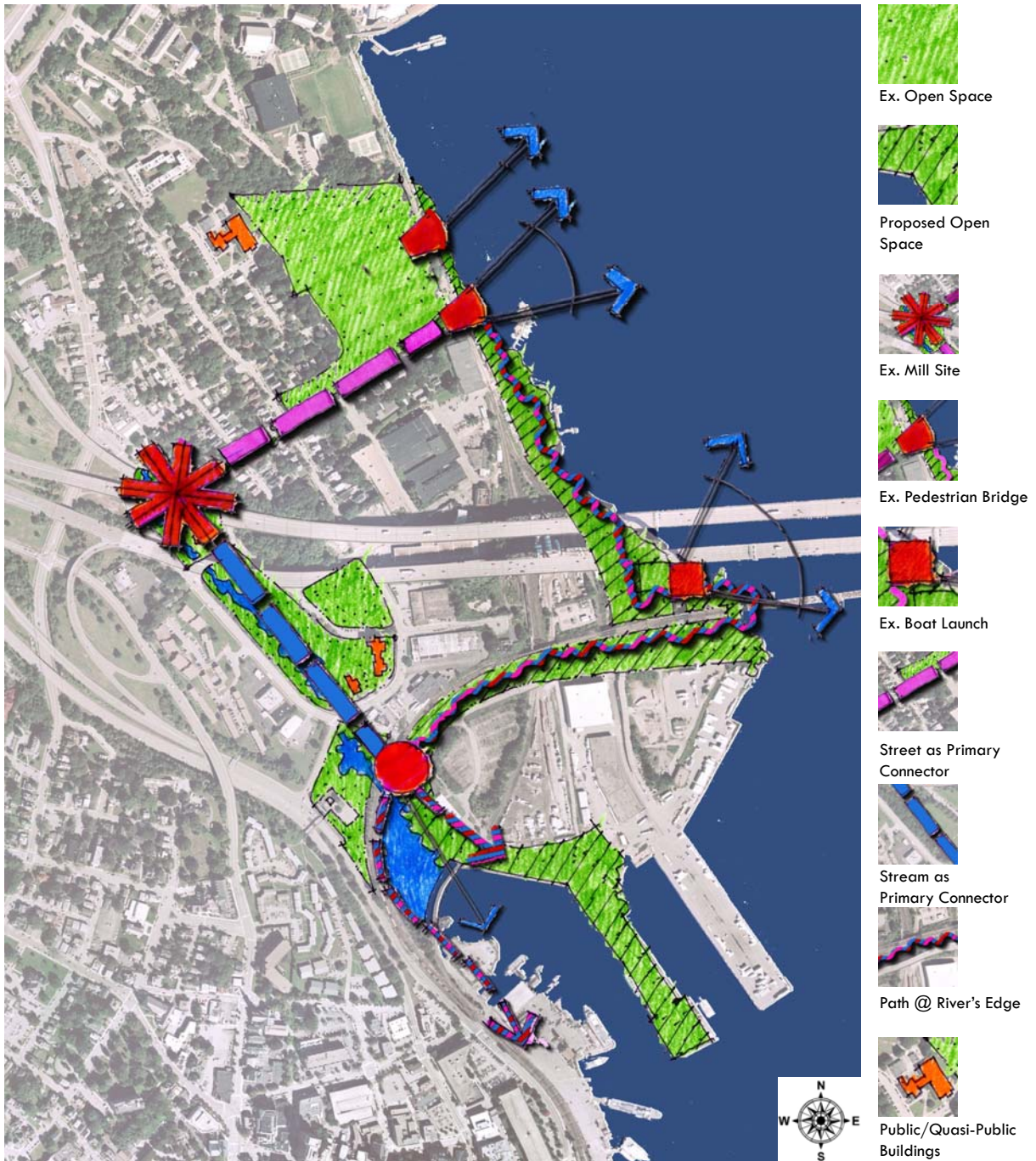
Path @ River's Edge



Public/Quasi-Public Buildings

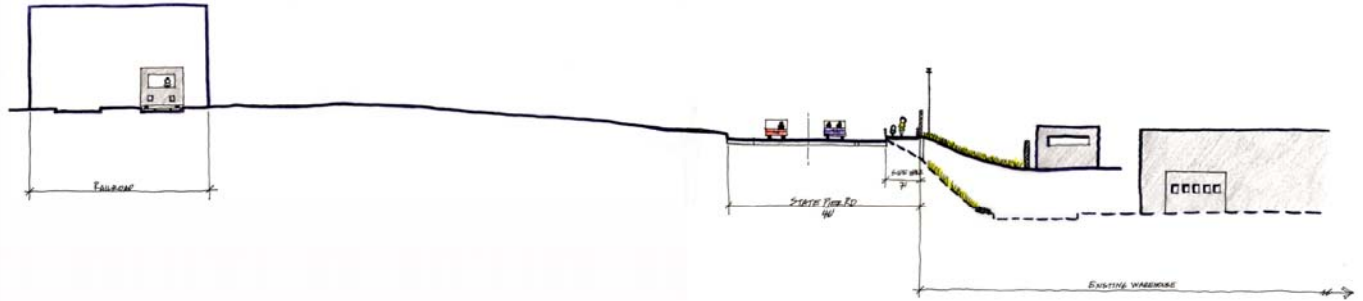


Proposed Open Space, Events & Opportunities



Proposed Street Types: Secondary Path State Pier Road

EXISTING CONDITIONS
STATE PIER RD.



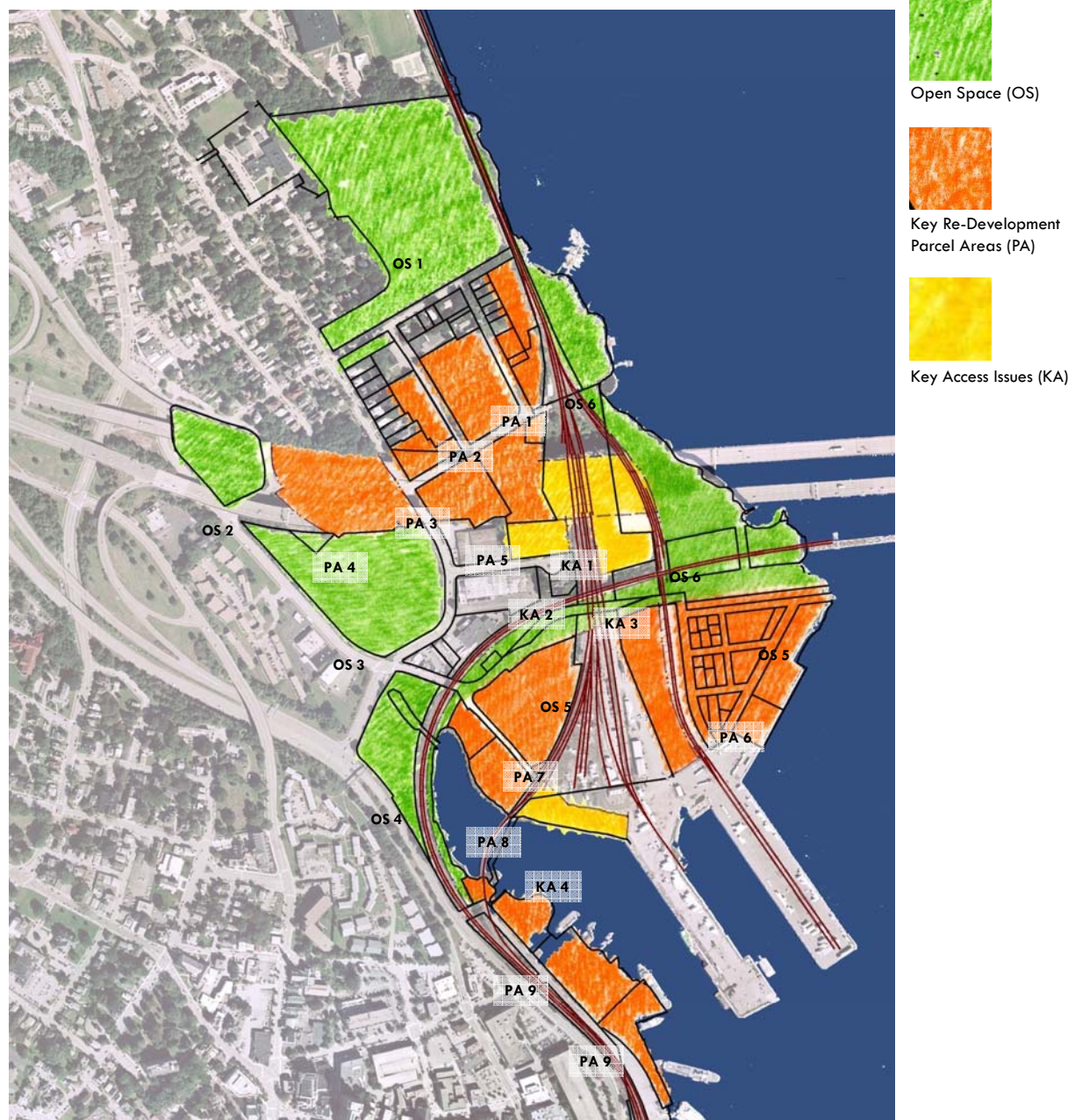
PROPOSED CONDITION
STATE PIER RD.



PLAN



Proposed Open Space and Mixed-Use Development Opportunities



	Acreage	Totals
OS1	14.5	
OS2	3.8	
OS3	9.5	
OS4	3.8	
OS5	3.2	
OS6	10.6	Total OS = 45.4
KA1	1.8	
KA2	0.90	
KA3	0.93	
KA4	1.5	Total KA = 5.13
PA1	1.6	
PA2	2.9	
PA3	1.6	
PA4	3.9	
PA5	3.9	
PA6	11.6	
PA7	3.8	
PA8	16.4	
PA9	4.1	Total PA = 49.8





Contents

A. Sustainability, Connections and Riverside Park

B. Open Space Sequence

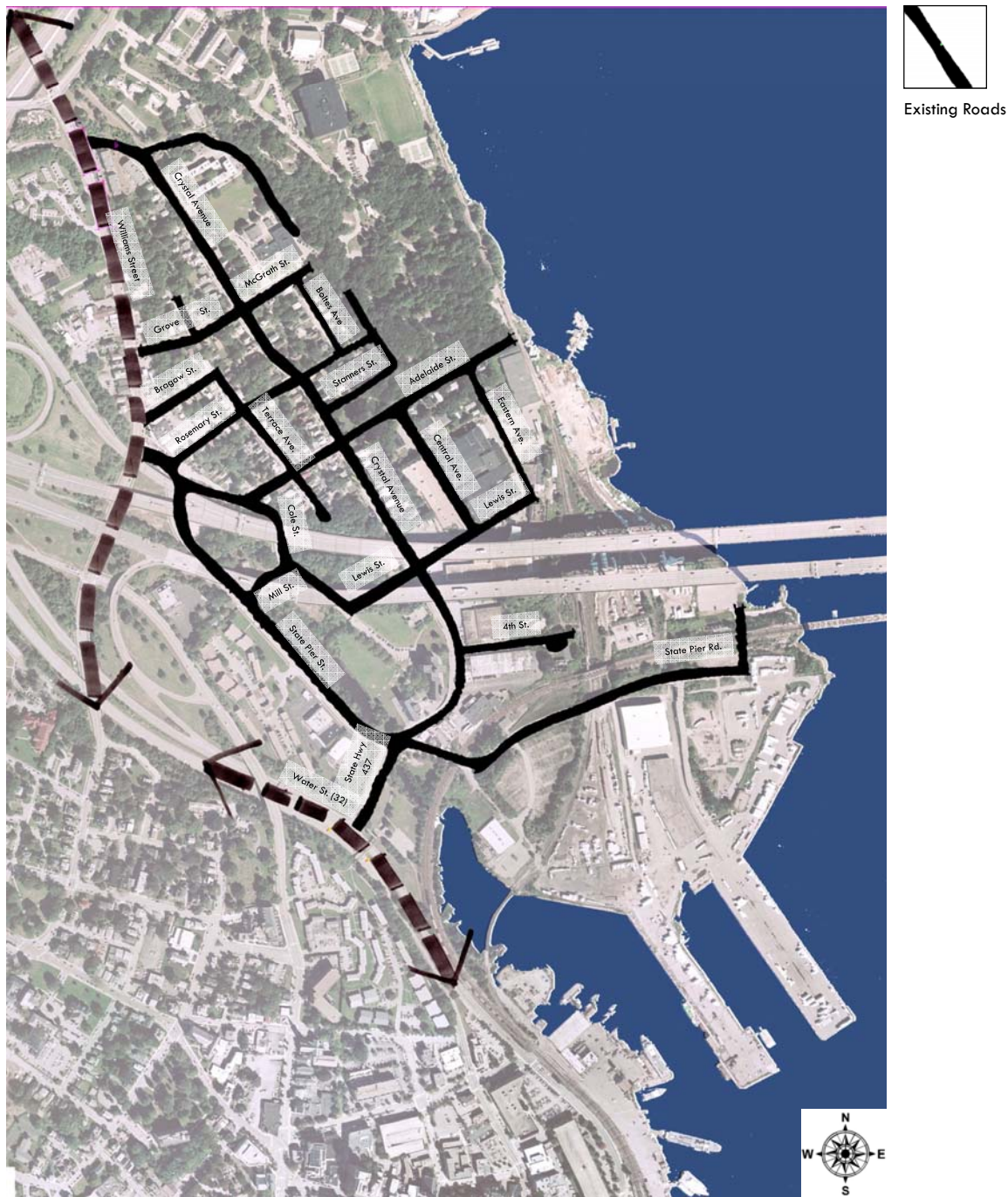
C. Open Space, Wayfinding and Streets

- Need of a hierarchy for streets and intersections
- Green streets with extra pavement

D. Riverside Park

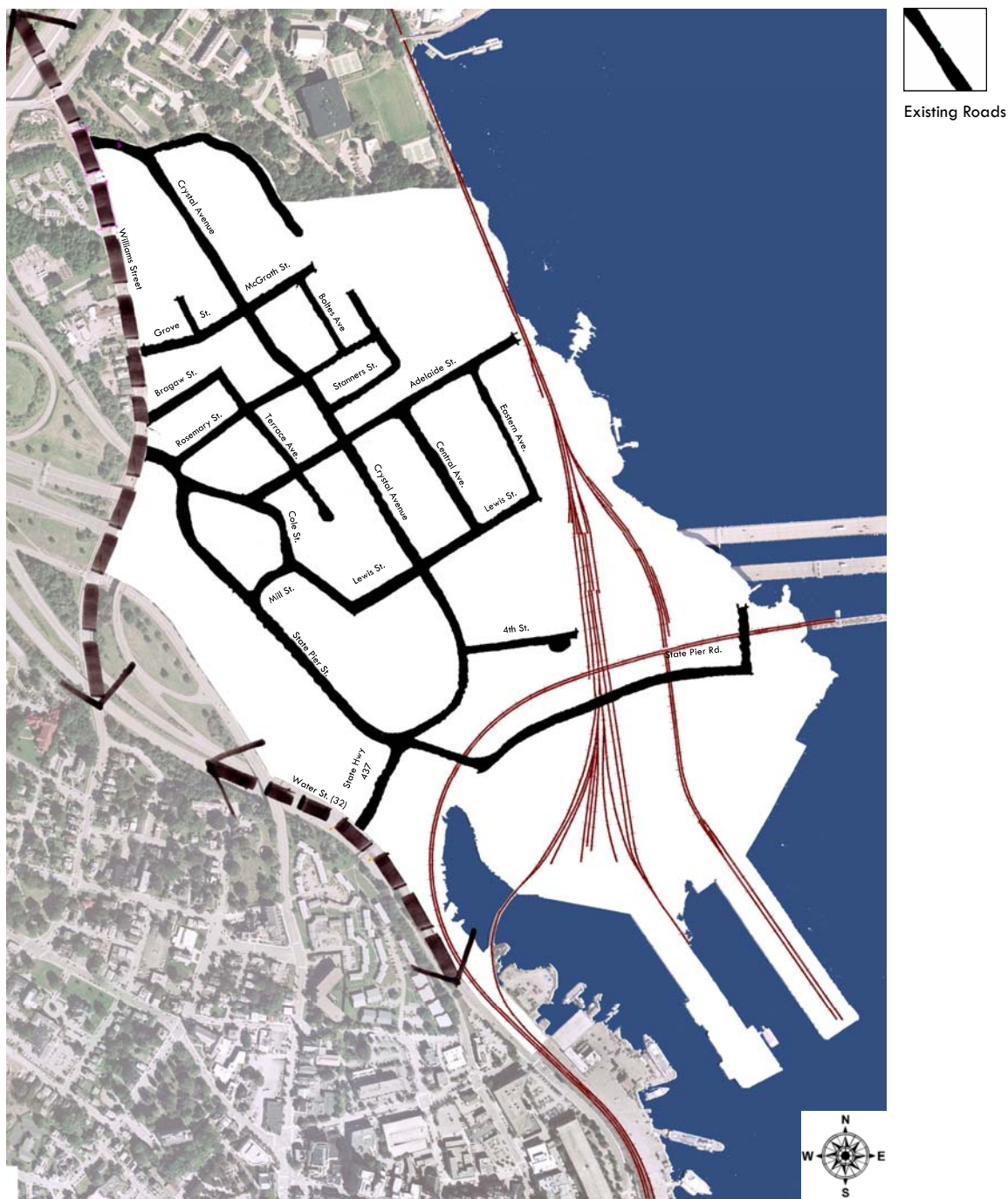
E. Summary

Aerial of Street Pattern

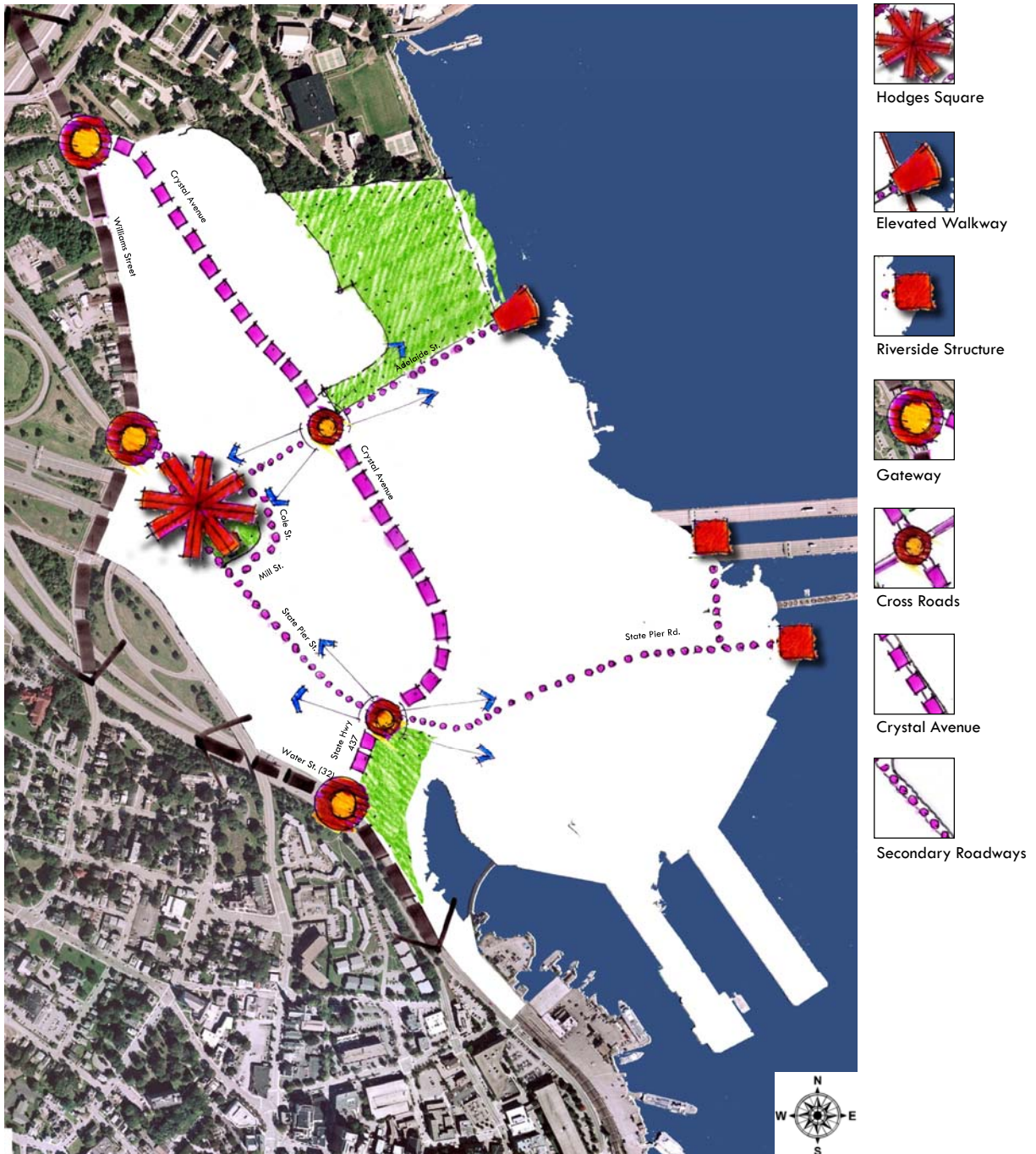


Riverside Park & Environs

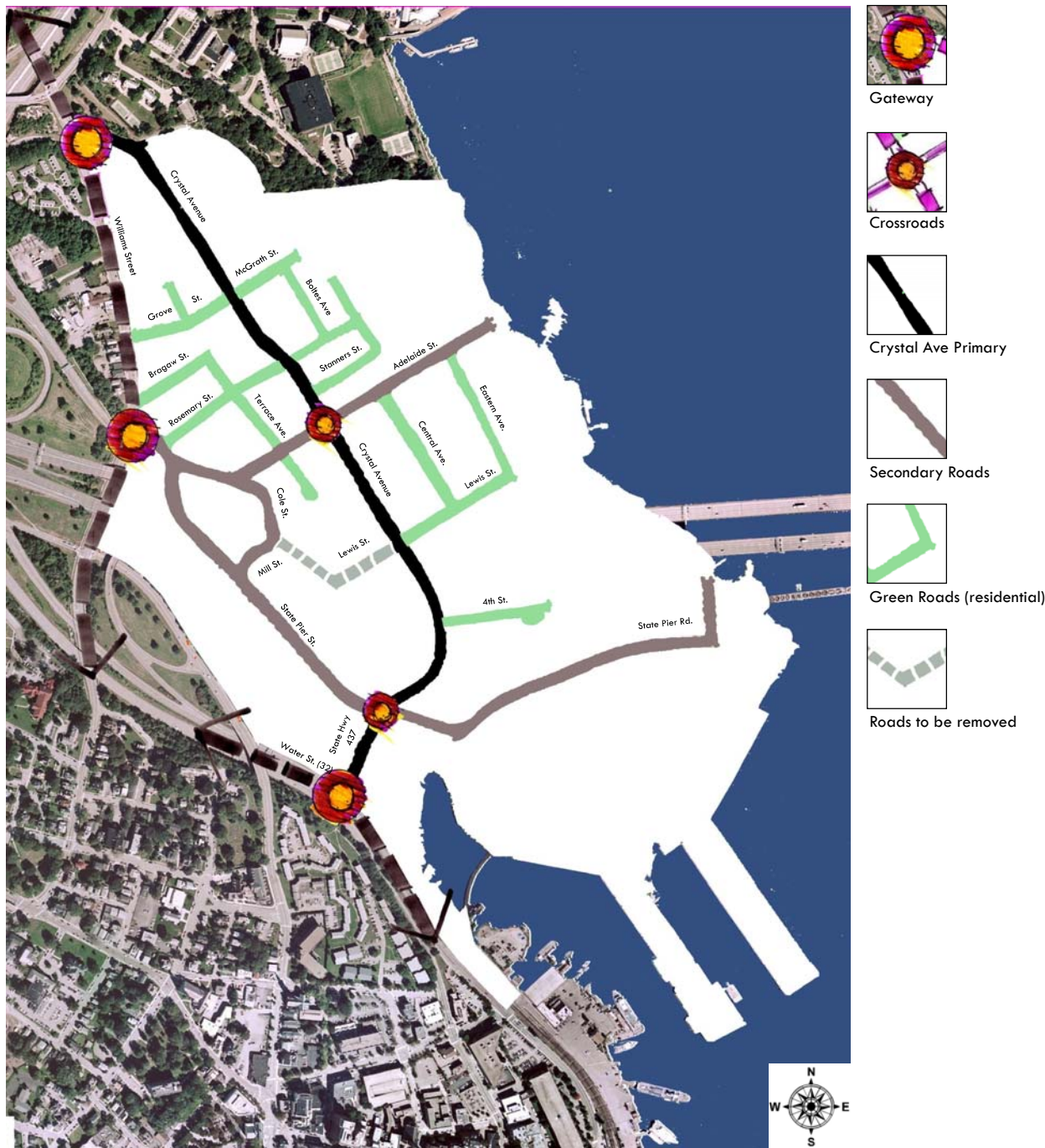
Existing Streets



Proposed Wayfinding and Street System

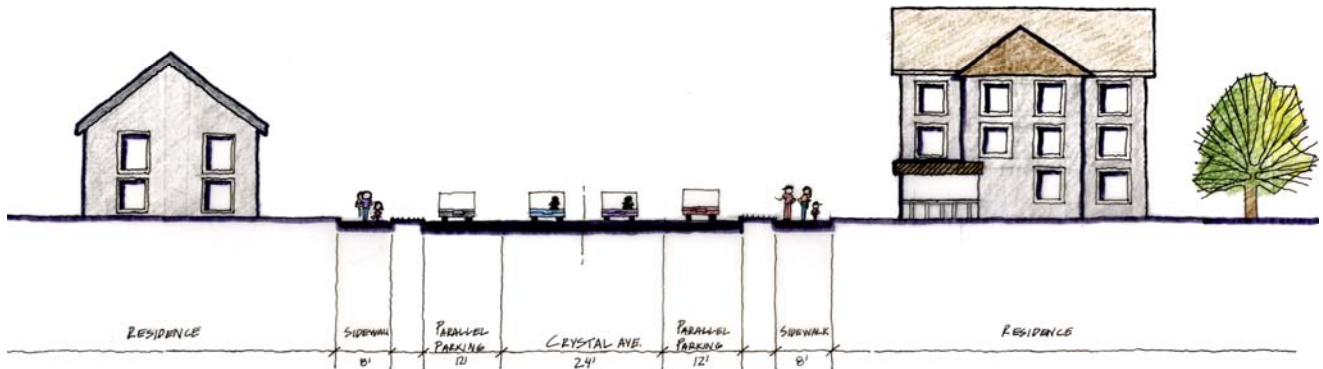


Proposed Street Types

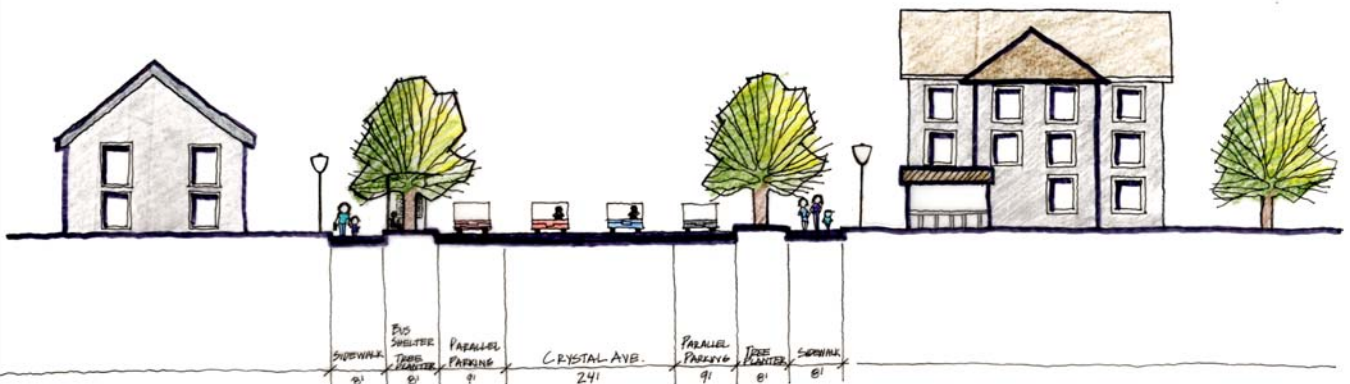
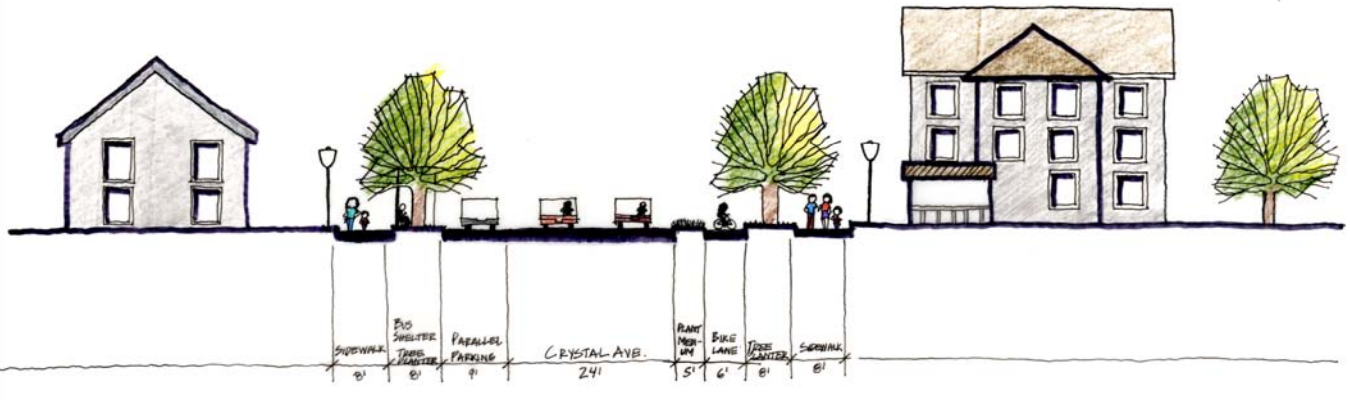


Proposed Street Types: Primary Path Crystal Avenue

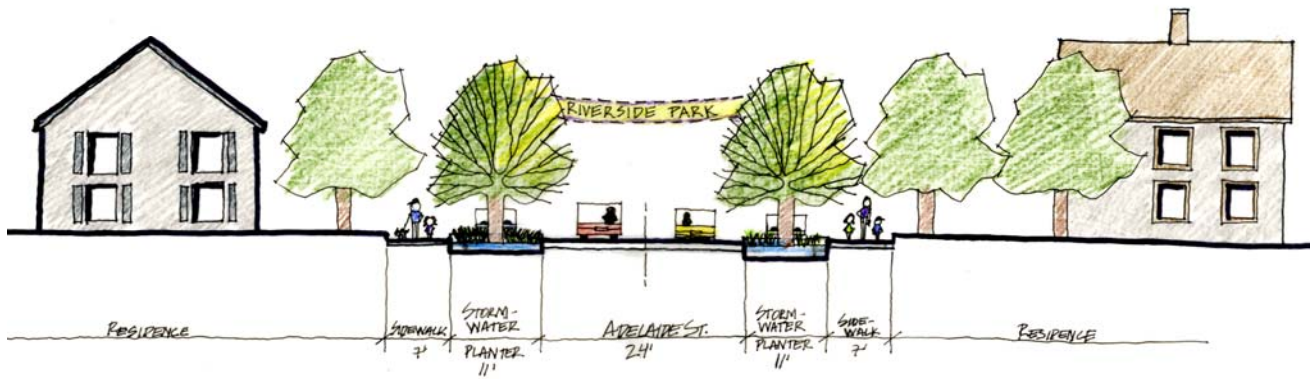
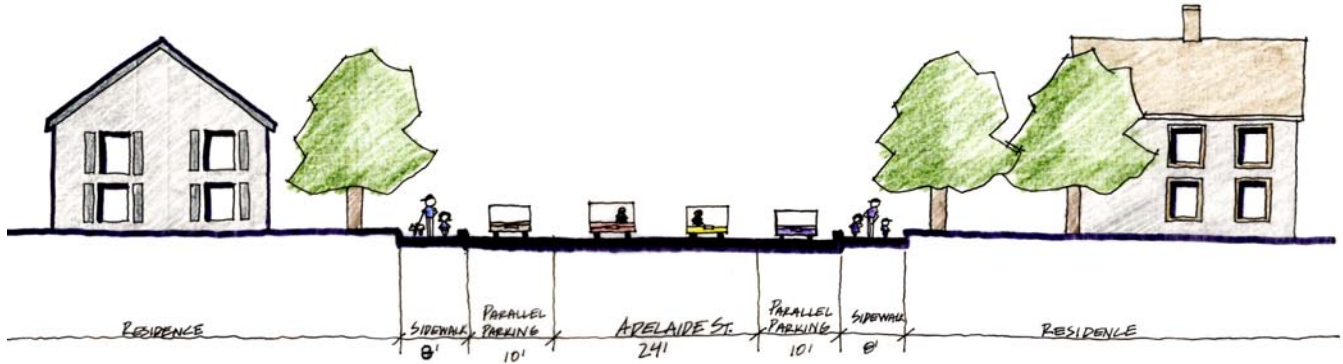
EXISTING CONDITIONS
CRYSTAL AVE.



PROPOSED
CRYSTAL AVE.

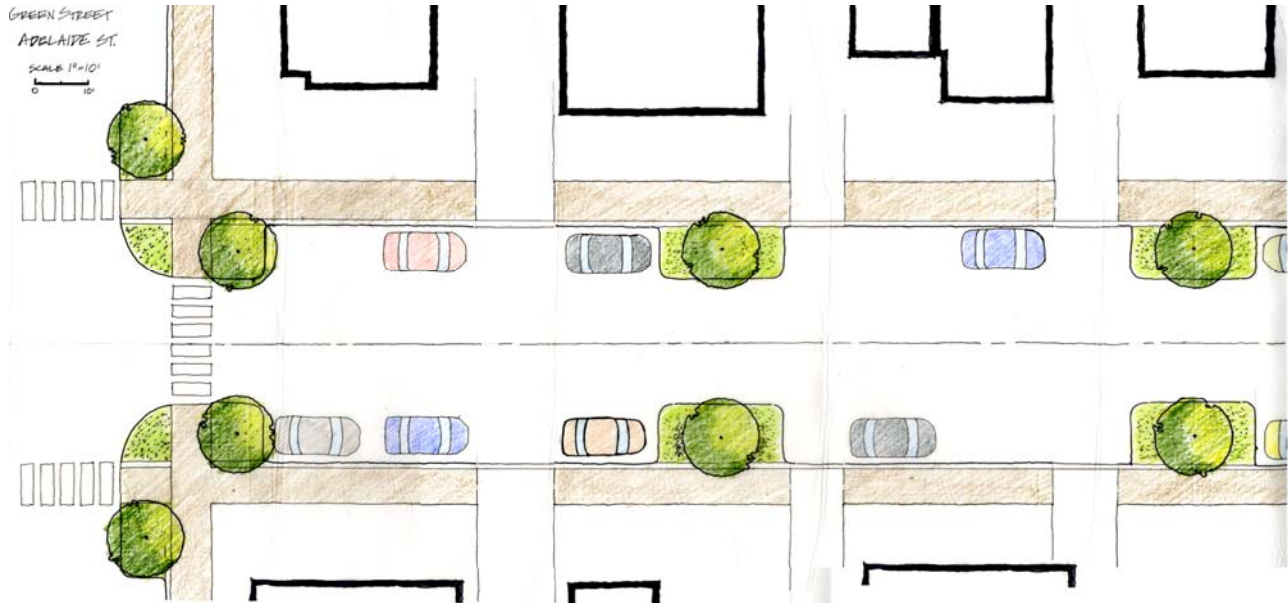


Proposed Street Types: Secondary Path Adelaide Street

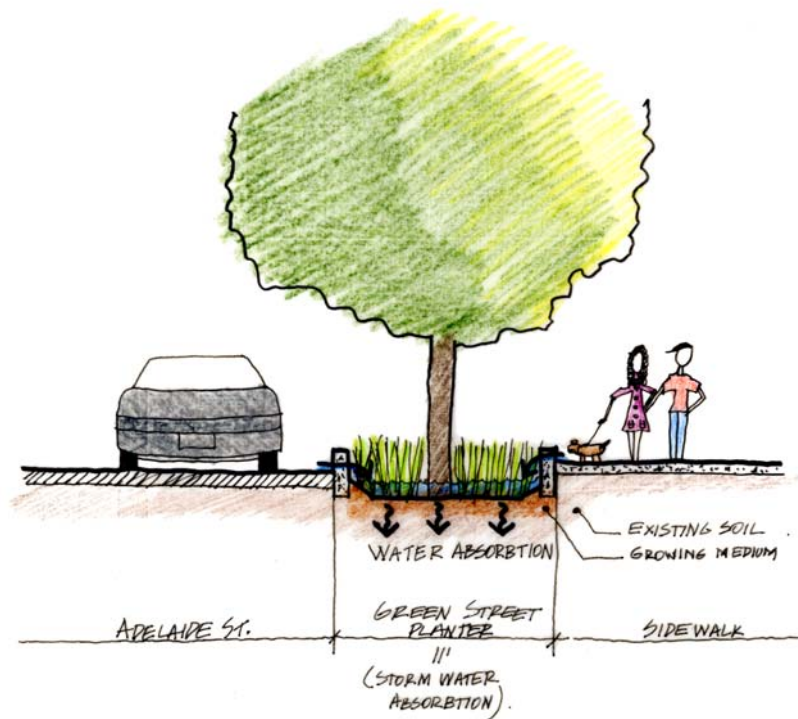


PROPOSED
ADELAIDE ST.

Proposed Street Types: Secondary Path Adelaide Street



GREEN STREET PLANTER.





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- Increase comfort for different user groups
- Methods of management

E. Summary

Park: Aerial



Park: Existing Conditions

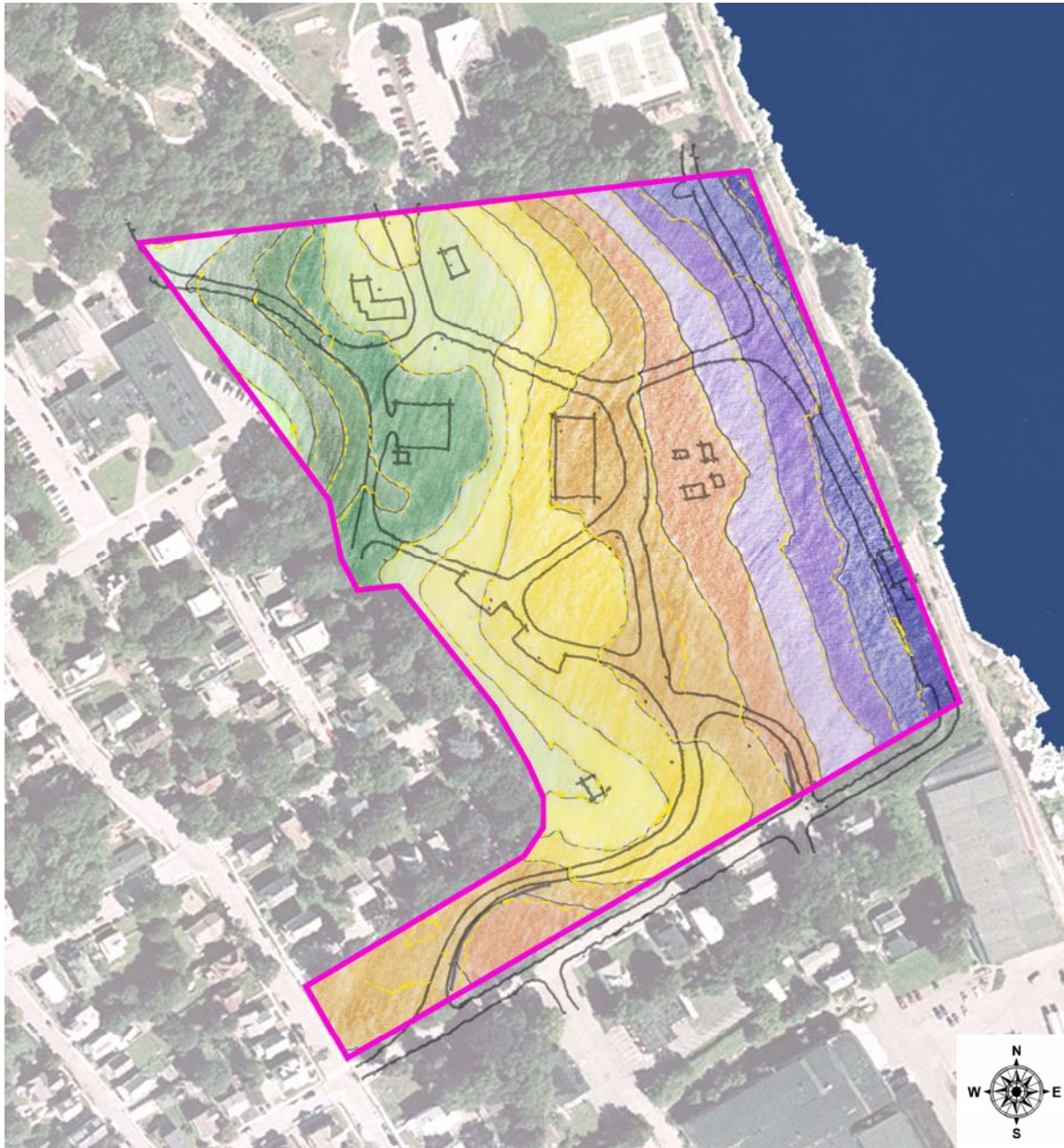


Existing Trees



Property Line

Park: Elevation



140 - 100

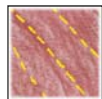
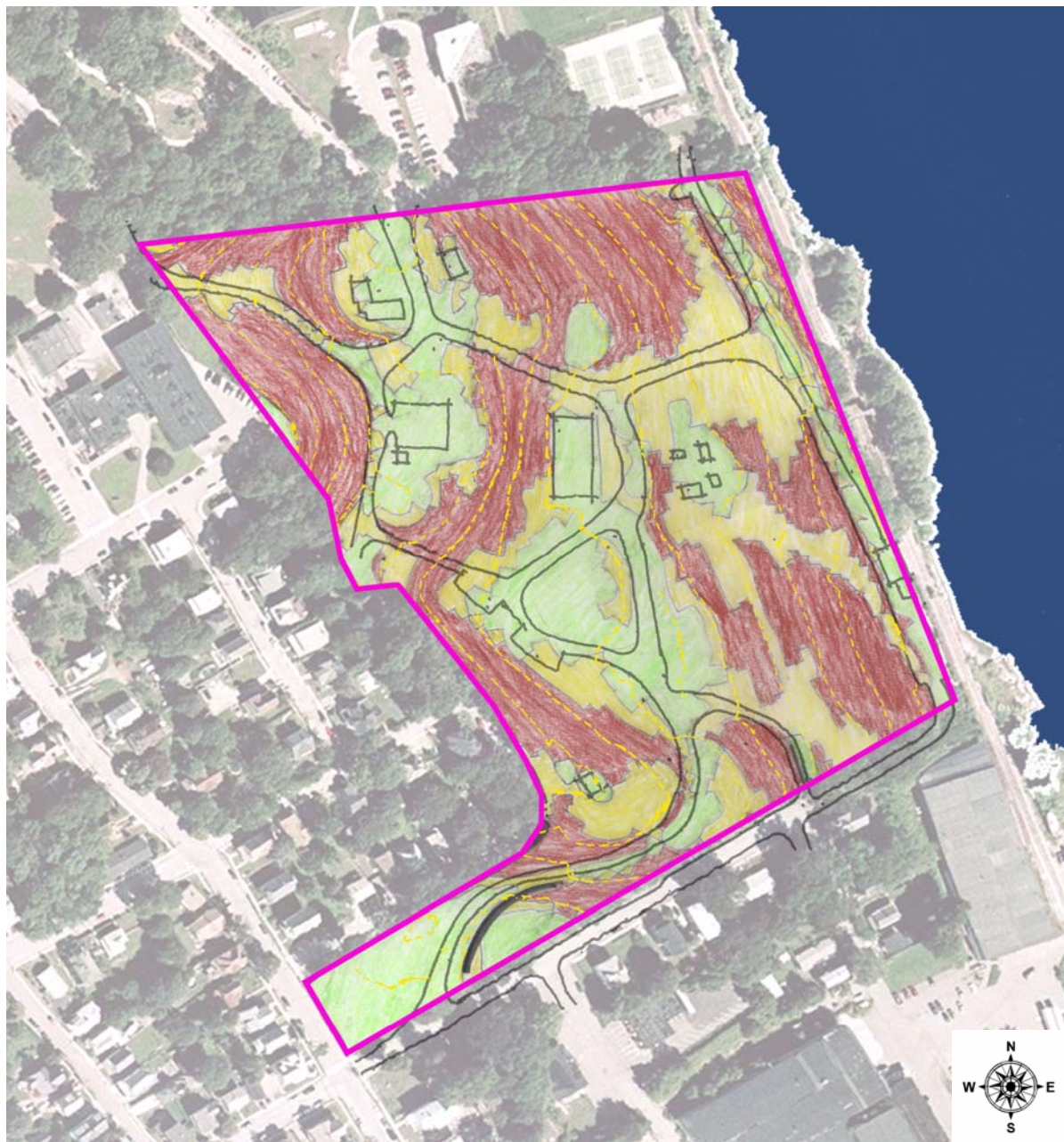


90 - 50

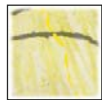


40 - 0

Park: Slope



20%



5-10%



5%

Park: Summary Analysis



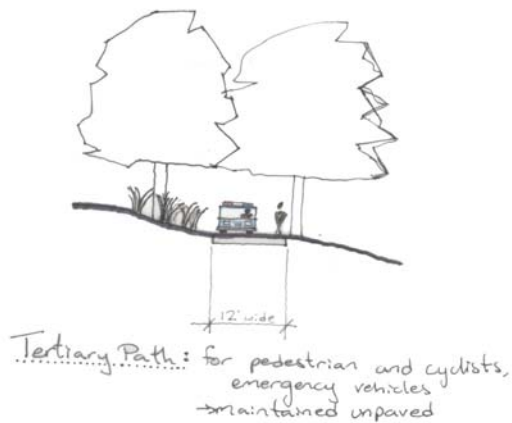
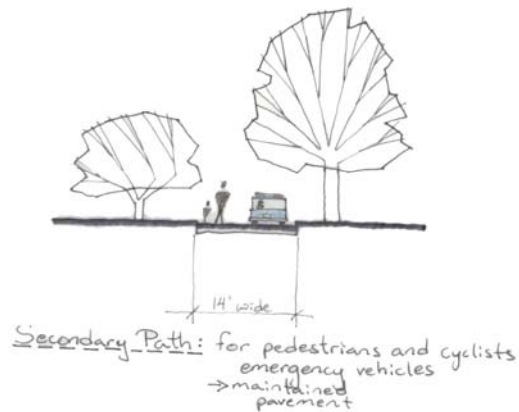
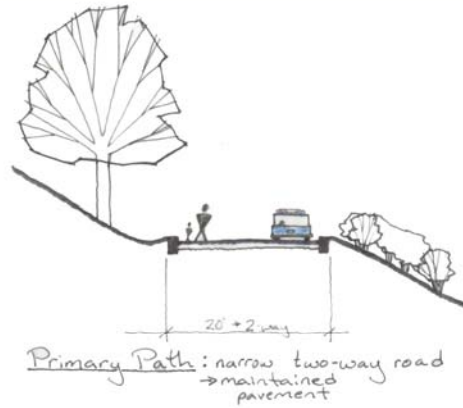
Location:	Good = Magnificent location of river, services residential neighborhood and school Bad = Isolated
Adjacent Land Uses:	Good = West uses create potential for active edge condition. East is the river Bad = North offers no energy or activity. South offers limited activity.
Roads:	Good = Do not need additional roads Bad = Too many, confusing, dead-ends, disrepair, lack of hierarchy
Vegetation:	Good = Plenty of trees and trees are good Bad = Blocks views to river, limits views within park, denies the creation of "outdoor" rooms
Topography:	Good = Sloping toward major resource, varied, interesting Bad = creates sense of isolation and discontinuity

Park: Summary Analysis



- Location:** Good = Magnificent location of river, services residential neighborhood and school
Bad = Isolated
- Adjacent Land Uses:** Good = West uses create potential for active edge condition. East is the river
Bad = North offers no energy or activity. South offers limited activity.
- Roads:** Good = Do not need additional roads
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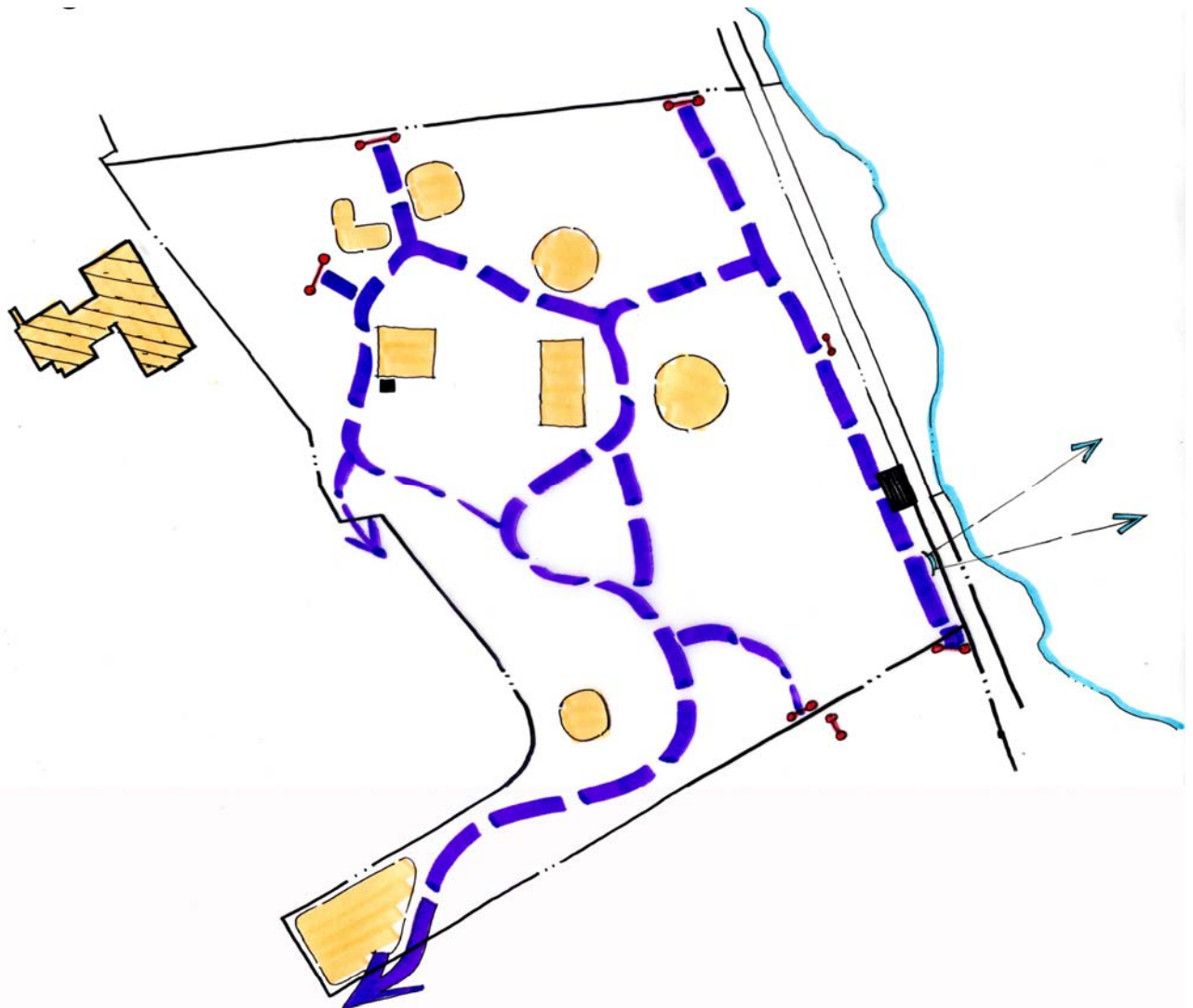
Park: Circulation



Objectives:

1. Create "defensible" spaces
2. Compose a series of sequential paths to organize park activities
2. Re-connect the park to the river.
3. Re-connect neighborhood to the park
4. Develop strategy for management of vegetation

Park: Circulation Existing Condition



Open Areas



Short Views



Primary Road

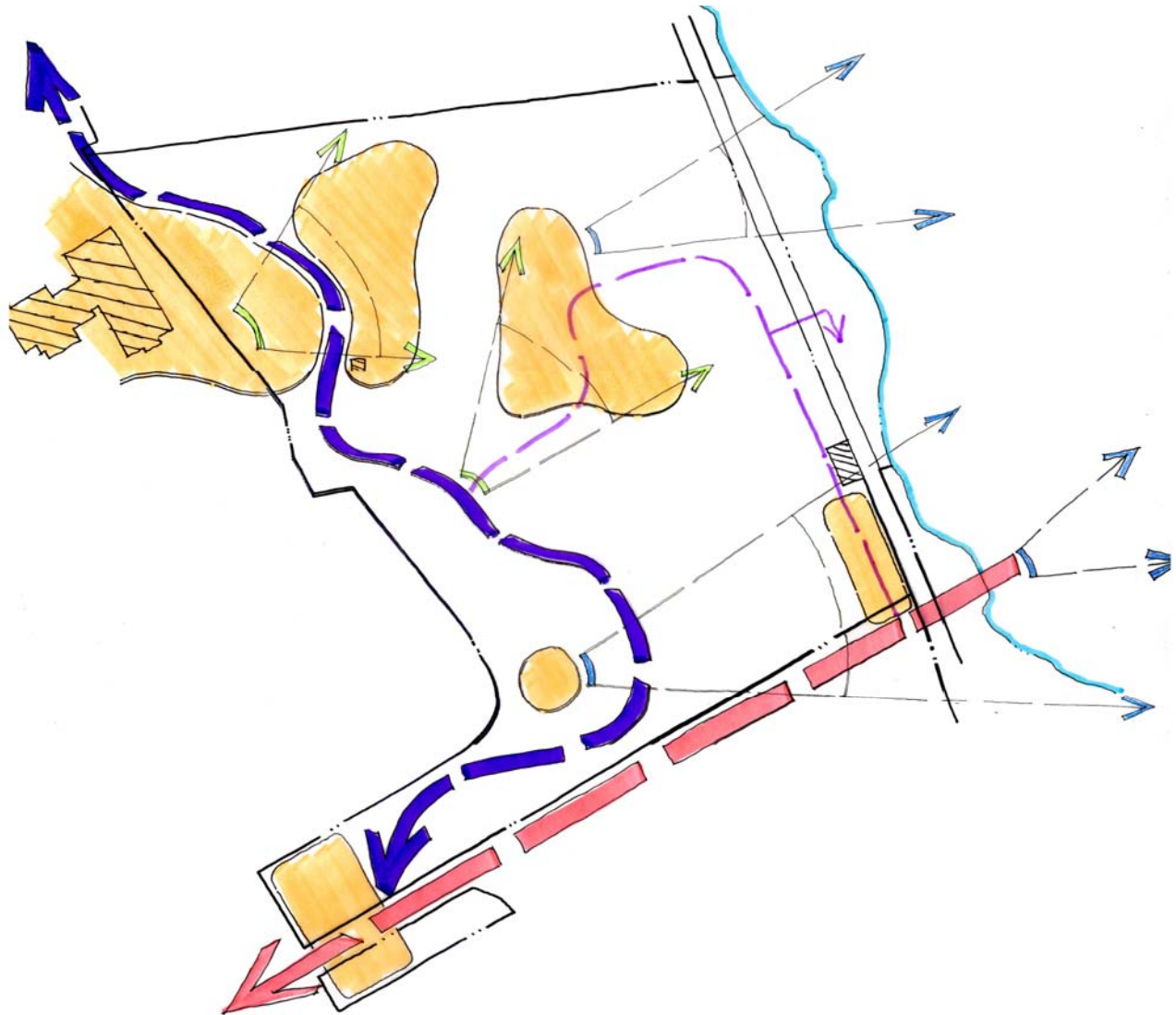


Long Views



Adelaide St.

Park: Circulation Alternative IA "Upper Spine Road"



Objectives:

1. Create "defensible" spaces
2. Compose a series of sequential paths to organize park activities
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Open Areas



Short Views



Primary Road

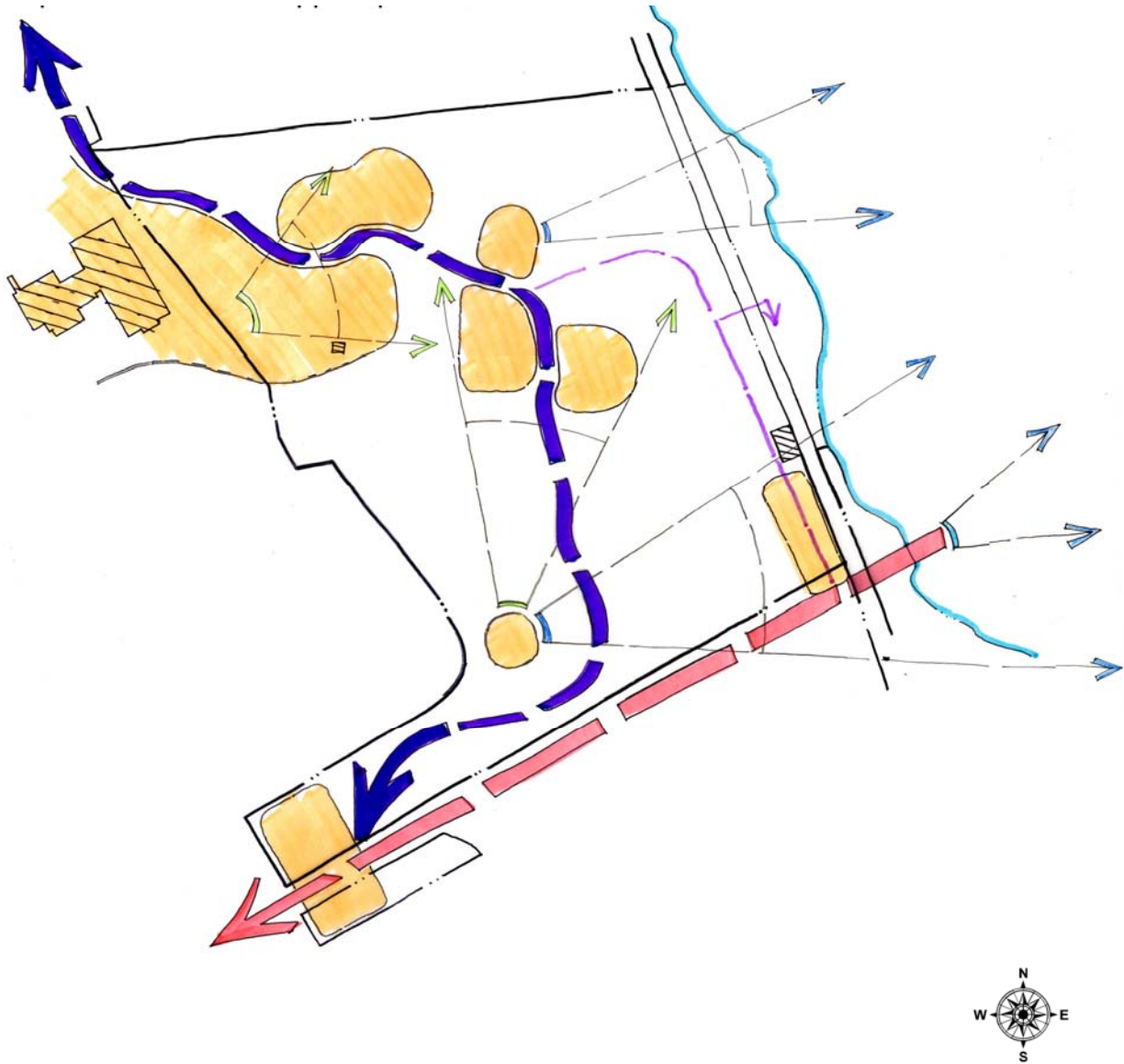


Long Views



Adelaide St.

Park: Circulation Alternative IB "Upper Spine Road"



Objectives:

1. Create "defensible" spaces
2. Compose a series of sequential paths to organize park activities
2. Re-connect the park to the river.
3. Re-connect neighborhood to the park
4. Develop strategy for management of vegetation



Open Areas



Short Views



Primary Road

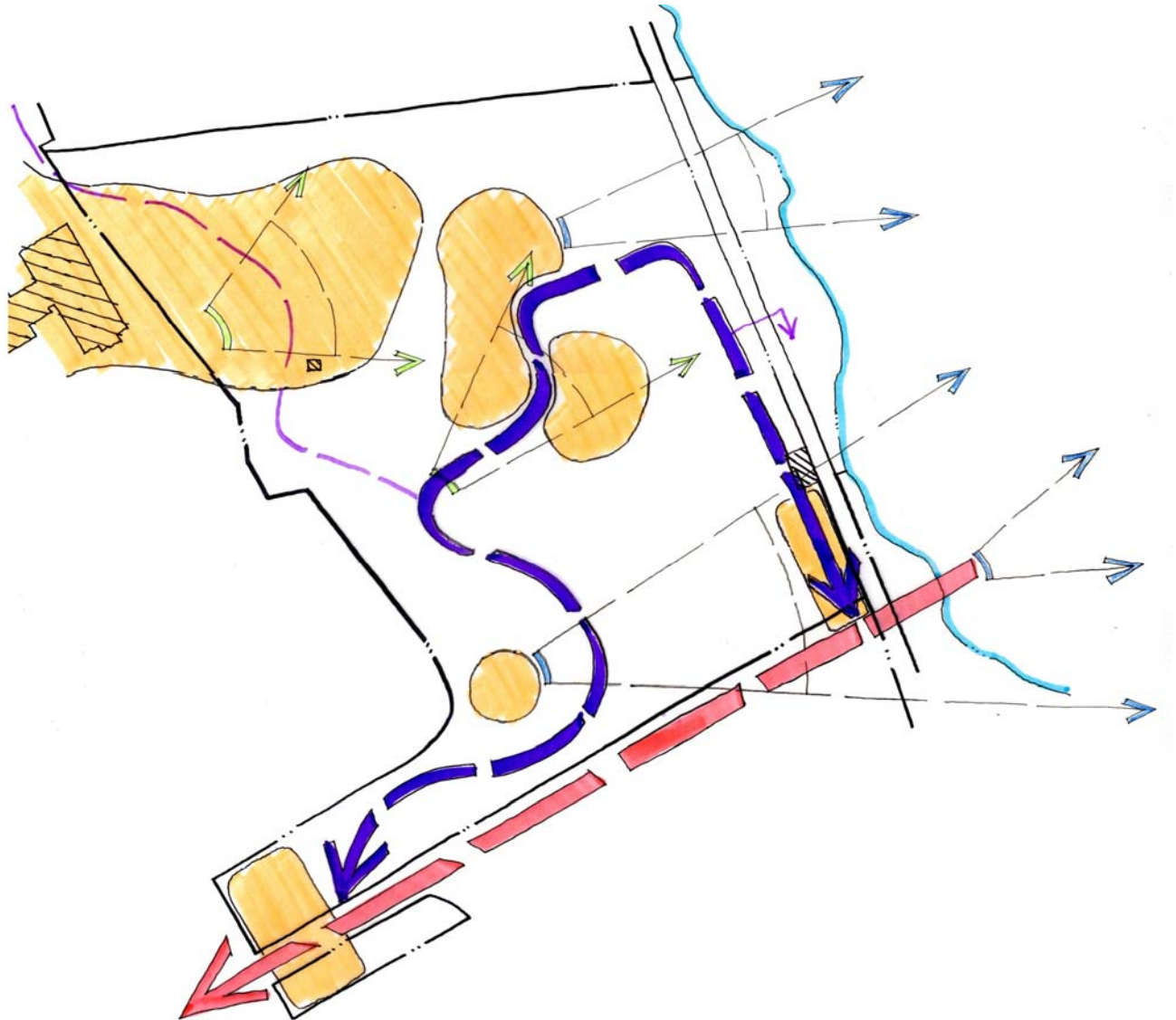


Long Views



Adelaide St.

Park: Circulation Alternative II "Adelaide" Loop



Objectives:

1. Create "defensible" spaces
2. Compose a series of sequential paths to organize park activities
2. Re-connect the park to the river.
3. Re-connect neighborhood to the park
4. Develop strategy for management of vegetation



Open Areas



Short Views



Primary Road



Long Views

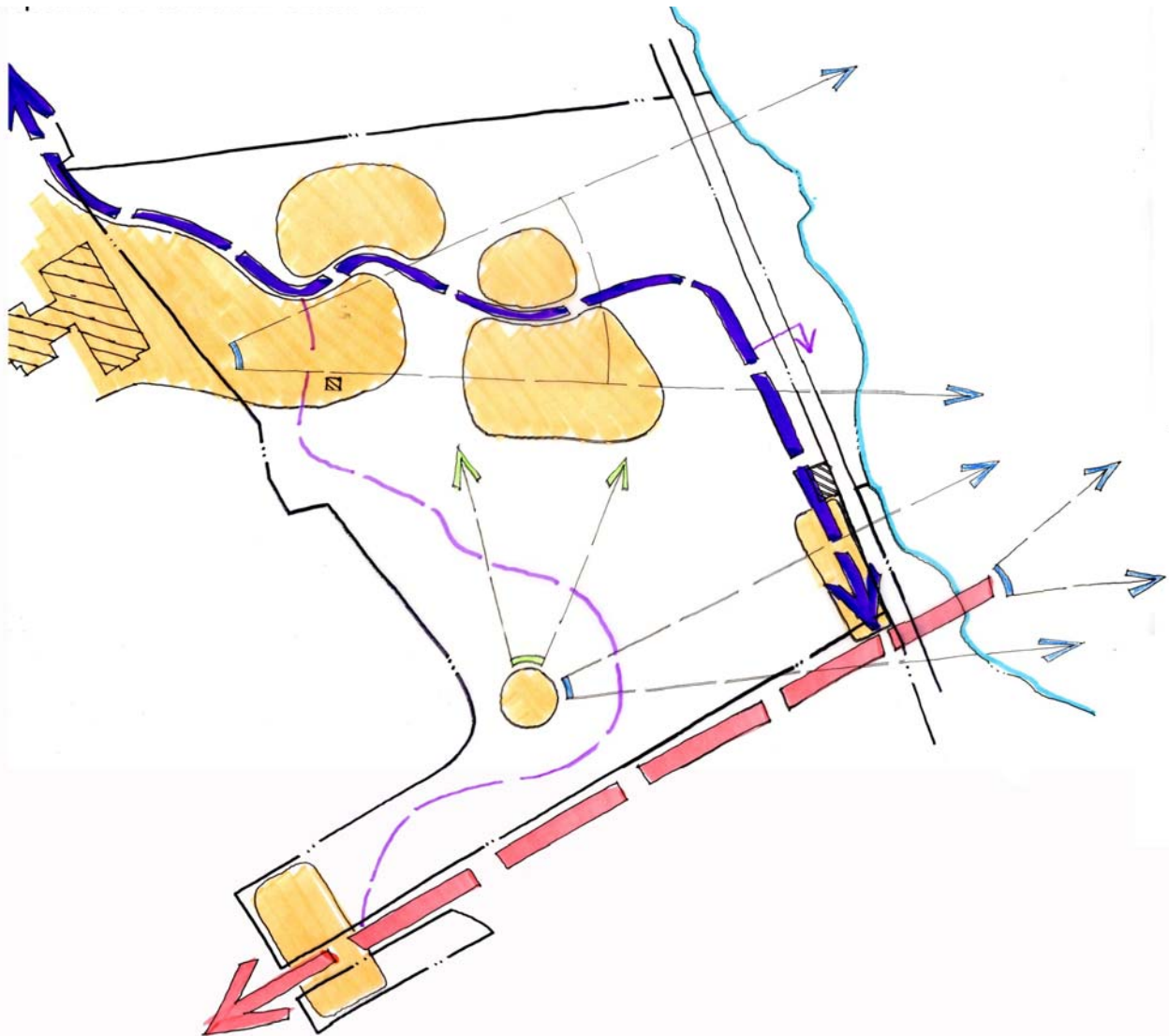


Adelaide St.



CPDC led by UConn Associate Professor Peter Holszt
 Senior Research Assistant Caroline Cornejo
 Graduate Assistant Cynthia Reynolds, Undergraduate Student Allen Reinhardt
 Please contact Peter with any suggestions or comments regarding this study.
 His email address: peter.holszt@uconn.edu

Park: Circulation Alternative III "Cross Park" Road



Objectives:

1. Create "defensible" spaces
2. Compose a series of sequential paths to organize park activities
3. Re-connect the park to the river.
3. Re-connect neighborhood to the park
4. Develop strategy for management of vegetation



Open Areas



Short Views



Primary Road



Long Views



Adelaide St.



CPDC led by UConn Associate Professor Peter Minelli
 Senior Research Assistant Caroline Cornejo
 Graduate Assistant Cynthia Reynolds, Undergraduate Student Allen Rattazzi
 Please contact Peter with any suggestions or comments regarding this study.
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Park: Vegetation Types



Scattered Trees

Open lawn with trees scattered throughout.

Trees in this space act to:

- Frame views
- Provide shade
- House small animals and birds

WILD  MANICURED



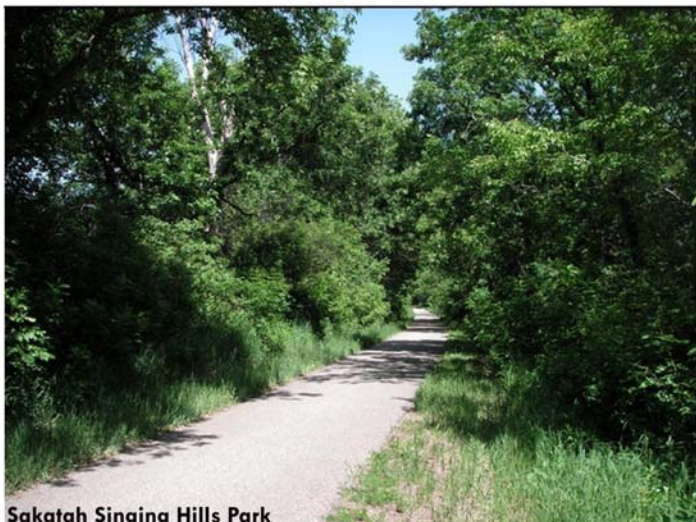
Open Wooded Area

Forested areas with undergrowth cleared.

Trees in this space act to:

- Create enclosed spaces without inhibiting sightlines
- Provide shade
- House small animals and birds

WILD  MANICURED



Naturalized Wooded Area

Forested areas allowed to go wild.

Trees in this space act to:

- Create vertically defined trails
- Provide pockets of untamed nature
- House small animals and birds

WILD  MANICURED

Park: Vegetation Diagram Alt. 1



-Allow forest to take over without inhibiting views for safety



Existing Trees



Removed Trees



Added Trees

Park: Vegetation Diagram Alt. 2



Existing Trees



Removed Trees



Added Trees

Park: Vegetation Diagram Alt. 3



-keep as a wooded park, but with a cohesive open area for views of river as well as diversity of space and plant material



Existing Trees



Removed Trees



Added Trees



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Summary



... a beautiful little park of forty acres or more on the Thames River, and a half-mile strip of ocean beach which, for location, beauty, and usefulness, is not surpassed by any other small American city.

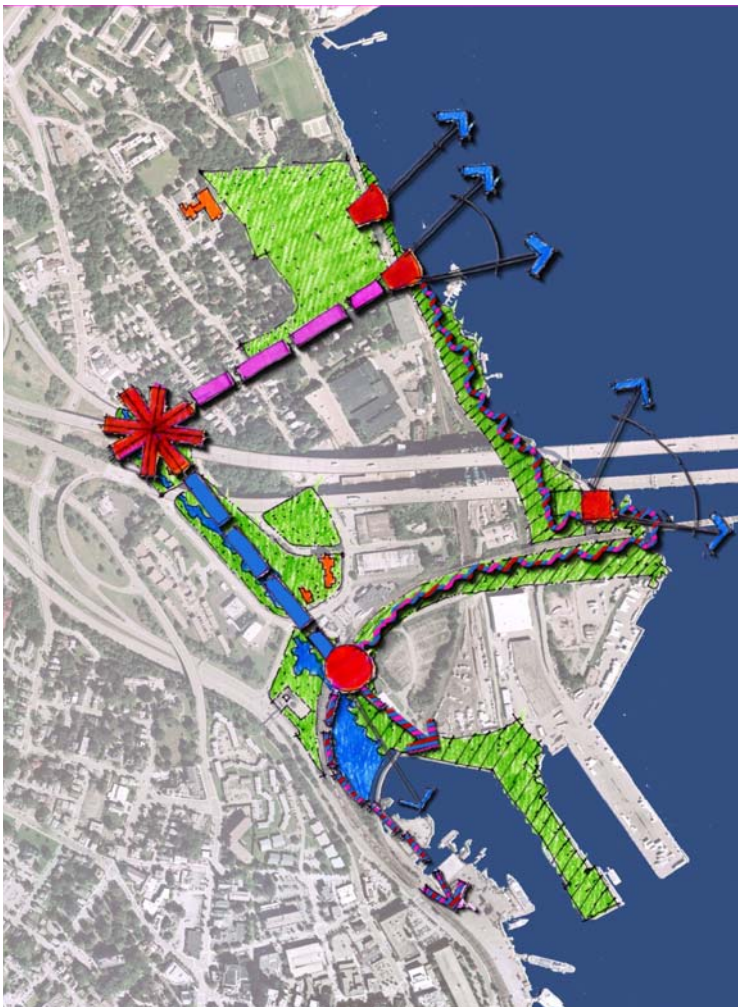
John Nolen Landscape Architect 1913. Author of General Plan of a Park and Playground System for New London, Connecticut

Summary

... destinations should be connected to one another and incorporated into a vision for the waterfront as a whole. A waterfront that is continuously walkable with a variety of activities along the way will successfully like destinations, allowing the appeal of each one to strengthen the place as a whole.

Project for Public Spaces from 9 Steps in Creating Great Waterfronts

Project for Public Spaces (PPS) is a nonprofit planning, design and educational organization dedicated to helping people create and sustain public spaces that build stronger communities. Our pioneering [Placemaking](#) approach helps citizens transform their public spaces into vital places that highlight local assets, spur rejuvenation and serve common needs.



Summary

This concludes our presentation.



... a beautiful little park of forty acres or more on the Thames River, and a half-mile strip of ocean beach which, for location, beauty, and usefulness, is not surpassed by any other small American city.



... destinations should be connected to one another and incorporated into a vision for the waterfront as a whole. A waterfront that is continuously walkable with a variety of activities along the way will successfully like destinations, allowing the appeal of each one to strengthen the place as a whole.